

# Gaetano Amadeo

(Porto Maurizio 1824 - Nizza 1893)

## Melodie tra il sacro e il profano

*Divagazioni* - Composizioni di musicisti legati al nome dell'Amadeo, adattate all'uso pianistico per ricordare il secondo centenario della nascita dell'Autore

**25. Quinta divagazione - Una celebre aria dal "Barbiere di Siviglia" di Gioacchino Rossini, maestro di G. Amadeo presso il Liceo Filarmonico di Bologna (oggi Conservatorio musicale G.B. Martini), proposta nel giorno del suo 232° anniversario (ovvero 56° compleanno):**

**"Ecco ridente in cielo spunta la bella aurora"**



Ritratto giovanile di Gioacchino Rossini (29 Febbraio 1792-13 Novembre 1868) - Un frammento autografo dal "Barbiere di Siviglia" (Bologna, Museo della Musica) - Litografia di Alexandre Fragonard (1830) ispirata al "Barbiere di Siviglia" di G. Rossini - Ritratto di Isabella Colbran, moglie di G. Rossini dal 1822

Gioacchino Rossini represented a figure of primary importance not only in the training, but also in the career of Gaetano Amadeo. In fact, after having been his teacher at the musical high school of Bologna, he introduced him to the Philharmonic Academy of the same city, and then found him a job in Marseille, first in the church of St. Joseph, then in the cathedral. Amadeo, for his part, reciprocated with various expressions of esteem and gratitude. From this we understand how, despite the notable age difference, they were close friends for a certain period. And in this regard, without going to extreme inferences, we can make indiscreet conjectures, which have little or nothing to do with the history of music, but which are made quite often. Amadeo's homosexuality seems to be proven by the fact that, in addition to never having married, he died cared for by a person of the same sex. As regards Rossini, who married twice but had no children, one could instead put forward a more nuanced hypothesis of bisexuality: a condition that would connect him to other artists of genius of his era. Furthermore, these were circumstances destined at that time to remain strictly confined to the private sphere, and today it would be a waste of effort to look for explicit references in the respective correspondence, or in other contemporary documents.

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# Gioacchino Rossini (1792-1868)

## "Ecco ridente in cielo spunta la bella aurora"

Cavatina dal primo atto del "Barbiere di Siviglia", 1816

Versione per Piano solo in Si b maggiore dall'originale in Do per Voce e Orchestra

Moderato cantabile

Arr. An&An

Piano

7

12

17

22

27

Musical score for measures 27-30. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats). Measure 27 starts with a treble clef, a whole rest, and a fermata. The bass line begins with a triplet of eighth notes. Measures 28-30 continue with complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes in both hands.

31

Musical score for measures 31-35. The key signature changes to B major (two sharps) at the end of measure 35. Measures 31-35 feature intricate bass line patterns with many triplets and sixteenth notes. The treble line has a melodic line with some grace notes and a fermata in measure 34.

36

Musical score for measures 36-40. The key signature changes to D major (two sharps) at the start of measure 36. The bass line is highly active with many triplets and sixteenth notes. The treble line has a melodic line with some grace notes.

41

Musical score for measures 41-45. The key signature changes to E major (three sharps) at the start of measure 41. The bass line continues with complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The treble line has a melodic line with some grace notes.

46

Musical score for measures 46-49. The key signature changes to F major (one sharp) at the start of measure 46. The bass line continues with complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The treble line has a melodic line with some grace notes. The instruction "poco rall." is written above the treble staff in measure 48.

50

Musical score for measures 50-54. The key signature changes to G major (one sharp) at the start of measure 50. The bass line continues with complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The treble line has a melodic line with some grace notes.

55

3 3 3 3 3 3

60

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

65

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

70

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

75

3 3 3 3 3 3

82

3 3 3

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